the holders of the paper and those who the mortgages. Lawyers Busy Conferring.

All day vesterday the lawyers interested discussed matters from a lega standpoint at the yards, trying to find some sary proceeding started for forcing the Gil

point of agreement so as to get the necessary proceeding started for forcing the Gillett matter into the bankruptcy court.

The attorneys interested for their clients in that matter are Judge L. W. Keplinger, of Kansas City, Kas.; Beardsley & Gregory, Botsford, Deatherage & Young, D. B. Holmes and R. E. Ball, They are all anxious to get the bankruptcy matter started so that whatever there may be in the fallure may be taken care of and the most possible gotten out of it for the creditors. It is possible that this week the application will be filed in the bankrupt court at Topeka. About all the attorneys could make out of it yesterday was that they had an awful tangle to uncover and straighten out if they ever got at it before the estate was grabbed and appropriated by the ambitious creditors.

If bankruptcy court proceedings are instituted, just what effect it would have on the cattle that Gillett left and that are now in the bands of mortgagees is not certain. The disposition of so many of the creditors to grab and hold onto whatever they get is making the outlook had. The chance is that many fat fees are coming for the attorneys and the attorney who has a cute plan for getting possession of some of the cattle can get a big fee for making his plan kndwn and demonstrating its working powers.

#### More Gillett Cattle Arrive.

Two more trainloads of cattle from the Gillett ranches came into the yards vesterday, and there are now several thousand of them in the pens there, eating high priced feed and daily reducing the profit that may be in them. None is offered for that may be in them. None is offered fo sale, for it would be useless for any such offer to be made until the question of it the is settled. One of the trainloads was consigned to the National Bank of Commerce and the other came to Frank Seigel, as he is a disinterested party and itrying to help straighten out the tangle. During the afternoon Sheriff Stone replevined from the A. J. Gillespie Commission Company about 579 head of steers for the J. C. Bohart Commission Company of

sion Company about 50 head of steers for the J. C. Bohart Commission Company, of St. Joseph, This bunch of stock is claimed by both parties and there is a merry row on over the question of ownership. Suits growing out of the Gillet trans-actions were filed in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas and the territory yesterday, and each bunch of stock appears to be sure of producing a wearste lawsuit. Each of

each blanch of stock appears to be sure of producing a separate lawsuit. Each of the firms that are deeply interested had their lawyers at the stock yards yesterday and they did legal business with a speed that beats the record. beats the record. An attachment suit for \$140 was filed in the Wyandotte district court vesterday by the Union Bank Note Company against the A. J. Gillespie Commission Company and Under Sheriff Peck visited the place to take possession of the fixtures for the debt. The fixtures in the office are worth many times that sum and the office was not closed, a deputy sheriff being stationed in charge of it during the day so that President Hollinger, of the company, may find it open for settlement this morning when he returns from the Woodbine ranches.

A Plunger on Gillett's Career. Among the plungers who have come o

of Kansas there is one who started into little prominence at about the time of the commencement of Gillett's career. He commencement of Giffetts career. He bought cattle by the thousands of head without putting up a dollar, and sold them again at enormous profit. But he was too versatile. In the old days of the W. A. Michael Commission Company, he used to go into their famous bucket shop and make and lose fortunes in a day. These little deviations were condemned, of course, but the synthesis and the Live Stock exp. by the gentlemen about the Live Stock e change, who were charged with the matt of watching over his fortunes; still of watching over his fortunes; still a wheat is a kindred speculation, their cen sure was so much moderated as to amoun sure was so much moderated as to amount simost to indulgence. But, unfortunately for him, while he was making money like dirt, and while intoxicated by success, he one day made bold to back a comic opera. This was too much. The ermine of cattle kingship which his admiring backers were about to place upon him was torn away, and he was flung down with little ceremony and scant, kindness. But that is another story.

and scant, kindness. But that is another story.

A well known commission man who does not care to have his name used started Gillett in business. He told the story yesterday as follows:

"The first considerable bunch of cattle he had ever owned was 2,000 head of steers. They were on the Quien Sabe ranch near Midland, Tex. I took him down and showed them to him. The cattle looked well and he was mightily pleased. He had brought along with him three or four jays, to whom he proposed selling in case he traded with me. Gillett knew I was making a good, neat sum on the deal, but he didn't want the jays to know it for fear they would think he was pricing the cattle too high, so he asked me not to tell them anything about our trade. I presume he told them that I was loring all kinds of money. They were tickled to death. It was laughable to see them trying to console me.

see them trying to console me.

"It was a curious kind of a deal. It hadn't paid a dollar on the cattle and had sold to Gillett; Gillett hadn't paid a dollar and had sold to the jays; the jays hadn't paid a dollar and had the cattle. Well, they brought the cattle up to Kansas, and paid Gillett; he paid me, I the other fellow, and so on until everybody got his money finally.

and so on until everybody got and finally.

"Did I ever hear Gillett's Cowboy band?
No, thanks, but before he hired that band he used always, when he met me, to make some jocular allusion to my career in the operatic world: after that I called him down by answering that, brilliant as my musical career had been, I must now bow myself before the more commanding genius of the Sousa of all the cowboys. Gillett the sousa of all the cowboys. isical career had been, I must now be self before the more commanding geni-the Sousa of all the cowboys. Gille aldn't bear ridicule. Right then and the he sued for peace, and he confidentially informed me that hiring that band had burt his credit more than all the other mistakes he ever committed."

# AFTER INSURANCE MONEY.

Gillett's Creditors Will Try to Recov er What He Paid for Policies.

ABILENE, KAS., Nov. 29 .- (Special.) The creditors of Grant G. Gillett do not intend to leave a stone unturned to get everything out of the effects left behind that they can. A search has been instituted for the location of all his life insurance and they know now where nearly every policy has been written. This, it is stated on the authority of an attorney, will be attached and held by his creditors. While there is a general impression that he carried a vast sum with him, the chances intered a vast sum with him, the chances are that he did not. The wires have been hot for week with messages as men pushed him for money. He was determined to keep his position as a cattle king and when he came to the end he did so by force. Two weeks ago he expected to get some money here and wired to have it sent in care of a creditor in cash. This was not done and his last visit to this city was one of pleading for money. He got it in a check on account of a dividend from a suspended bank and when the check was cashed some debts were deducted so that only about \$1,000 was left. His brother, Joseph, of whose hardware and implement store he bought large supplies, giving only his notes, now worthless, has been badly hurt by his dealings, as have all his relatives. They had faith in Grant's star and trusted him. The depth to which they are involved has been previously shown by The Journal. His father-in-law to-day gave a dozen small mortgages and notes to local creditors who have been pressing him. In 1855 he made \$5,000 through Grant's help, the most he ever had in his life. He paid for his farm and was happy. Now the old gentleman is probably runed. gentleman is probably ruin Regarding the whereabouts of C. R.

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and have a satisfactory fire.

Kansas City Coal and Coke Co.

Troxel, who was associated with Gillett. Rev. Mr. John Troxel, his brother, said to The Journal correspondent to-day: "Clyde is in Oklahoma. He has a lot of cattle there that he is feeding. He wrote home last week, writing from Guthrie, and said he was going to make a lot of money on the herd. Since then we have not heard from him, but we think he is staying by

and may have gone back there.' The Republicans of the county are con gratulating themselves that they did not cominate Gillett for the legislature last fall, a position to which he aspired. Three years ago he wanted to run for sheriff, but gave it up on account of his profits in cattle. Since then he has desired to yo to the legislature and went so far summer as to have an announcement of his superior fitness printed in an Abilene paper which had been unfriendly to him. His plan was to take his band into the campaign and carry things with a rush. But suddenly he changed his mind and evidently became frightened at what might esult if the opposition investigated too losely his methods of doing business. So closely his methods of doing business. So he refused to run and was not nominated. It developed to-day that a large number of men in Lyon county of whom he bought feed, giving them his notes, have been caught for sums ranging from \$400 to \$600. The same condition will probably come to light in other counties.

One commission man finished three days' work wrestling with papers in the register's office to-day. Then he took up some other paper, that of a substantial citizen, "Will this man leave the country?" he asked.

No. he is solid," said the register.

"No: he is solid," said the register.
"Lord," exclaimed the cattleman, "I am
glad there is one customer who won't run

struggle of the various firms' rep-The struggle of the various arms are resentatives here is a fierce one. A dozen men are registered at the hotel under assumed names, several are not registered at all, and nearly all have strict orders with the host to tell no one where they have gone. They are out through the country driving livery teams to a sweat hunting for cattle with the missing brands on them.

#### **BREIDENTHAL SCORES GILLETT** Declares Failure Does Not Milling

Against the Safety of Cattle Paper as an Investment.

John W. Breidenthal, state bang examiner of Kansas, arrived in the city last night from Topeka. Speaking of the Gillett failure and its effect on cattle paper as an investment, he said: "Gillett set about de-liberately to carry out his stupendous scheme of imposing on commission firms. His success as a confidence man will make no difference in the estimation in which cattle paper is regarded as a security. The work of one confidence man in the financial world cannot create a panic that will cial world cannot create a panic that will affect the marketability of paper established, as cattle paper is, on real values. There is only one Gillett; only one. It can never be done again, in all probability. There are no others in the business dolling business as he did; no others traveling from Colorado to Mexico, from Mexico to Oregon and back again to Texas, floating paper on the strength of bluff and brass bands and juggied diamonds. There are any number of commission firms here in Kansas City who turned him down repeatedly and refused to take stock in his stupendous schemes. The only wonder is he found so many who could be caught in that way even once.

know him and have expected him to for \$100,000 or \$150,000 for months. He fall for \$100,000 or \$180,000 for months. He told me recently that he never indorsed much of the paper he put out. He said he had just made a deal of several hundred thousand dollars, about \$60,000 of which he had indorsed. But then he was such a llar and such a bluffer that he couldn't be believed on anything. I presume he has gone to Spain as we have no extradition treaty now with that country.

Cattle Paper All Right.

"Cattle paper from its nature is of th greatest importance to the commercial world. It is the quickest to realize on, the world. It is the quickest to realize on, the most stable and the best paper to handle. Kansas has a great part of her wealth represented by it in the commercial world. Cattle feeding is the greatest industry of the state, Millions of dollars are invested in it, and it is impossible for it to shrink. "The plunging of Gillett does not shake the faith of financiers in this kind of security, simply because they know their investments in all other cases are based on entirely different conditions. There is no inducement to fraud where a farmer with 200 or 300 acres of land takes cattle to feed. The farmer has his money and time in his crops; fodder, roughness, corn and wheat pasture. He prefers to get a larger price for these products by feeding to cattle than he would get by putting them on the marfor these products by feeding to cattle than he would get by putting them on the market or letting them go to waste. He takes a few score, sometimes a few hundred, head of cattle, giving a mortgage for security on them. Under such circumstances a loss either to investors or the farmer is practically impossible. He cannot forfeit his farm, leave his family and lose his reputation by becoming an embezzler and a criminal for \$2,990 or \$3,900. This is the condition on which money is loaned. As I said, there is only one Gillett."

Plenty of Money in Kansas.

Plenty of Money in Kansas. Speaking of the condition of Kansas banks, he said: "There is plenty of money in Kansas. The farmers and merchants have deposited their money in the banks and everything is run on a conservative basis. Business is healthy and brisk all over the state. It seems to me one-fourth of the wheat crop in the state is not threshed. Any amount of wheat will be threshed next year from this year's crop. A large proportion of farmers have put their wheat in bins and are holding it. Money can be borrowed by farmers when they need it at a fair rate of interest. They prefer to give wheat in the stack or bin as security to asking a neighbor for indorsement." in Kansas. The farmers and merchants

#### ATCHISON GLOBE BITTER. Editorial Comment on Gillett Failure-Throws Bouquets at Itself

Through an Advertiser. The failure of Grant G. Gillett has caused widespread and special interest and universal comment among the press. The following editorial in the Atchison Globe of last Saturday is caustic to a degree that will be recognized as a distinctive feature

was rotten; for months before a business man fails, he advertises the fact. There are failing men in every community, and they may be picked out by citizens or ordinary sugacity. The latest is that Gillett has gone to Spain with \$20,000. Not long ago he took out a lot of life insurance, ond naid up the gramiums in full. These and paid up the premiums in full. These will pay him a large sum annually in ter or fifteen years. Gillett mortgaged some of his cattle from two to five times, and will be sent to the penitentiary if ever caught, Many of his cattle are starving for lack of hany of his cattle are starving for lack of feed, and the lawyers are gathering for a feast on their bones. If Gillett's creditors get 25 per cent they will do well. The only commission firm in Kausas City that advertises in the Giobe, the Barse company, did not get caught in the failure. The Barse people evidently have long heads.

# GILLETT A SCHEMER.

While a Student He Projected a Typewriter Trust and a College Syndiente.

SEDALIA, MO., Nov. 29.-(Special.) Grant G. Gillett, the Woodbine Kas, cattle king

TOPEKA REPLEVIN CASES. reditors Seize Some of the Gillett

Cattle Claimed by Dake & Keeler his own herds. He has spent a good deal and a Fight Is On. of time in Utah and Nevada this summer

TOPEKA, Nov. 29 .- (Special.) Two suits involving property value of \$46,000 and growing out of the Gillett failure have growing out of the Gillett failure have been filed in the United States court in this city. The suits are replevin cases to recover some of the alleged much-mort-gaged cattle in the Gillett pastures. One was brought by the Continental National bank, of St. Louis, against Dake & Keeler, Thomas Kinneyhan and Thomas Kenney, and involves 490 head of 3 and 4-year-old Oregon steers, and the other is to satisfy a claim of \$30,000 held by Elmore & Cooper. It is directed against Thomas Kinneyhan, John Doe and Richard Roe and is to replevin 1,200 cows and 300 calves.

Attorney J. K. Cubbison, of Kansas City, representing Dake & Keeler, the Denver cattlemen, to-night appeared in the federal court and gave a redelivery bond in the case brought by the Continental National bank, of St. Louis. The bond was in the sum of \$55,000, and was signed by Kirk B. Atmour, Lewellyn James and President Roberts, of the Interstate National bank, of Kansas City.

A few minutes later the St. Joseph Savings bank, of St. Joseph Mo., filed another suit against Dake & Keeler to rereplevin 490 head of cattle.

Some of the attorneys for the commission men now holding the bag claim to have discovered still a new method by which Gillett worked them. They assert that, in making drives through the country, when Gillett found a bunch of cattle on a ranch some distance from the ranch house he would go to a friend and get been filed in the United States court in

on a ranch some distance from the ranch house he would examine the marks and brands on them.

Then he would go to a friend and get him to sign a chattel mortgage in blank, on the plea that he (Gillett) was loaded up to the guards and was afraid to tax his credit any heavier. Gillett would then fill in the blank mortgage, describing the cattle on the ranch, giving the marks and brands and location by section and range. The commission men would then be notified that a loan was wented. They would gend out an agent to investigate. He would find the record clear as to the chattel mortgages of the signer. He would also drive to the ranch, which was always remote from the house, and there find the cattle as described in the mortgage. The mortgage was then accepted, indorsed and sold to Eastern investors. When the crash came the holders of the paper discovered that the mortgager did not own the cattle described in the mortgage, but that they belonged to somebody else.

Gillett Cattle Attached in Omaha. OMAHA, NEB., Nov. 29.—At the stock yards to-day the sheriff attached 586 head OMAHA. NEB., Nov. 28.—At the stork yards to-day the sheriff attached 586 head of Gillett cattle at the instance of the J. C. Bohart Commission Company, of Chicago. The cattle were shipped here by John C. Morton, secretary for Gillett, consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. The Bohart company has two mortgages aggregating \$16.000 on the cattle. The papers were served just in time to prevent the sale of the steers to Armour.

## BERING SEA QUESTION.

Anglo-American Commission Has Not Yet Reached an Agreement Concerning It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29,-The Anglo-American commission had expected to resume the consideration of the reciprocity discussion to-day, but, as the Bering sea question had not been disposed of, the consideration of that branch of work was continued. While considerable progress has been made, a final agreement on the seal-

continued. While considerable progress has been made, a final agreement on the scaling question is not yet assured. Besides the present valuation of the Canadian scaling fleet, it is said that the relinquishment of the right of scaling is another factor which the Canadians consider quite as important as the value of the present fleet. Questions relating to the great lakes were taken up by a special committee this afternoon. These include controversies over the number of warships which are to be maintained or built on the lakes; fishing rights; navigation and wrecking privileges, and various questions arising out of the treaty of 181.

In view of a report current in London that the Bering sea question had been finally settled, it was stated in an authoritative quarter to-day that such a settlement had not been reached. The status is about the same as it was a week ago, except that a large amount of expert testimony has been taken and the two sides are waiting to shape the utmost concessions which each will grant. Lord Herschel, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senators Fairbanks and Faulkner, constituting the committee on questions relating to the lakes, were in session two hours this afterpoon, but the subjects were too numerous and important to permit more than general consideration. and important to permit more than general consideration at this first sitting of the committee since the commission came here.

# CURTIS LAW UPHELD.

Judge Thomas Holds That Congress Had the Power to Abolish Indian Courts. MUSKOGEE, I. T., Nov. 29 .- (Special.)

Judge John R. Thomas, in the United States court here to-day held, that, in the States court here to-day held, that, in the case of March Chisholm, a Creek Indian, charged with the killing of another Creek Indian named Caesar Wolf, that congress had the right to pass any laws that it saw fit in reference to the political rights of the Indians, and that the part of the Curtis act taking away the Jurisdiction of the Indian courts and conferring power on the United States courts was constitutional. Before the passage of the Curtis act, when one Indian killed another, he was tried in the Indian courts, but now he will be tried in the United States courts. This decision is of great importance both to Indians and whites. This is the first case of the kind to be tried. After the court had rendered its opinion, Chisholm was placed on trial for murder. Counsel for defense claimed that, under the treaty of 1896, the Indian courts had jurisdiction, and that the defendant should be tried in the Indian courts and not by the United States courts.

#### ARE PAID "BY THE PIECE." How Compensation of Kansas Clerks and Judges of Election

Is Fixed.

TOPEKA, Nov. 29.-(Special.) The judges and clerks of the recent election will be paid for their services on the basis laid down by the amended election law. haid down by the amended election law. The old law provides that election officers should receive \$2 a day. In most places the officers were compelled to work from extrem to eighteen hours per day. Some counties counted this two days and paid the officers \$4 each. Other counties claimed that the law meant \$2 for the entire work. In order to make it uniform the law was so amended that judges and clerks are to be paid \$2 for the first 250 votes cast, and if for each additional 100 votes or make. \$1 for each additional 100 votes or majo rious county clerks has been called to the new provision, and the officers of the re-cent election will be paid on that basis,

#### **VOTE ON GOVERNOR IN KANSAS** Stanley's Plurality Was 15,535-Ex-Senator Peffer Got Only

4.006 Votes. TOPEKA, Nov. 29 .- (Special.) Complete returns from every county in the state show that the total vote on governor at the recent election was 287,984, as against 35,000 in 1896. W. E. Stanley (Rep.) received 149,443. J. W. Leedy (Pop.), 132,908; W. A. Peffer (Prohib.), 4,906, and Caleb Lipscomb (Socialist), 527. Stanley's plurality over Leedy was 15,535, and his majority over all was 16,902. These totals do not include the vote of the Kansas volunteers in the field. That will swell Stanley's majority arout 400.

#### WANT TO BE MUSTERED. Kansas Soldiers in Cuba and the Philippines Are Weary of

Army Life. TOPEKA, Nov. 29 .- (Special.) The netvates in the Twentieth Kansas at Manila and also the privates in the Kansas colored regiment in Cuba want to return The Republican state committee has received letters from a number of them in each regiment, asking it to use its influence to have the regiments re-called, in these letters the privates say that all but the officers want to be mus-tered out.

who is now probably on his way to Spain, was a student at Central business college here several years ago. He was then visionary and full of many kinds of schemes for acquiring great wealth. He made an effort to interest Sedalians in a typewriter trust which would control the markets of the world. At another time he proposed to the president and professors of the col-

LIEUTENANT OF TEJEIRO WRITES OF BATTLES OF SANTIAGO.

SPANISH WERE WITHOUT HOPE

ADMIRAL CERVERA'S FLEET WAS VERY BADLY SUPPLIED.

Tactics of American Squadron Were a Mystery-Sinking of Merrimac Not Understood-Lieut. y'Tejeiro Criticises Spanish Policy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- The bureau of naval intelligence to-day issued another of its war series, this time the "Battles and Capitulation of Santiago de Cuba, by Lieutenant Jose Miller y Tejelro, the second in command of the naval forces of the province of Santiago de Cuba.

Captain Clover, the chief of the intelligence bureau, explains in an introductory note that the writer was an eye witness of most of the events that he describes and from his position had access to offi-cial information. The style is peculiarly interesting, free from blas and has an air of authority which will give the book a place in history, though it is not an offi-cial publication. The chief of the bureau expresses regret that, owing to limited force, the bureau was obliged to omit a number of interesting chapters in the translation. The author began, according to his own

statement, to keep an exact diary of events at Santiago from the moment of the ap pearance there of Cervera's fleet, realizing as he says, that the vessels were to have a most powerful influence on the war. I is impossible, in limited space, to give more than the merest outline. The publication begins with the chapter entitled "The Two Fleets," telling of the arrival of Cervera's squadron on the 19th of May, and of the disappointment of the people, who expected no fewer than eight battleships instead of five. He makes a comparison very care-fully and accurately of the vessels of the two squadrons. The lieutenant mentioned the fact that the provisions were very short; also that the military element of the province were nine or ten months in arrears in the payment of consignments, and had been living on credit for some time.

Everything was lacking; food, money, credit and purchasing resources were ex hausted. What happened at Santiago was true of other places in the islands. The merchants, instead of contributing to the welfare of the army, hid whatever they had and raised prices. The picture he draws of the conditions in the besieged city is quite terrible.

He speaks of the difficulties of coaling. and shows that the fleet was very badly supplied. Concerning the opinions as to why the fleet did not go out, he refers to the great joy caused by its arrival, and then says that the ships in the harbor were compelling the enemy to sustain with superior forces the blockade with all its diffleulties and dangers. It was not believed that the American ships would expose themselves to serious disaster or would one of the ports which were being blockaded.

The Spanish ships did not have to give battle in order to obtain results, and he says that, if provisions had not been wanting in Santiago and the Spanish fleet had remained there, no one could tell to what extremes impatience and despair might not have carried Admiral Sampson. A dlary of the blockade is given, telling what oclosses to the Spaniards by the American fleet were a puzzle to the Spaniards, as they did not know why they remained on watch all day and disappeared at night. were afraid of the destroyers. Speaking of the Merrimac, he says that

We at Santiago have not succeeded in ascertaining definitely-though it is probably known in Spain from American newspapers that are in the habit of publishing every thing-what was the real object that the

The arrival of the army created considerable consternation in Santiago, and con siderable speculation as to where the army would land. Provisions were still running short, and it is stated that, if El Caney and San Juan had not been taken, the Spaniards would not have lost communication with the cultivated region, nor would the aqueduct have been cut. The small number of the Spanish forces made it impossible to save these positions.

He speaks of the destructive work of the Vesuvius whenever the bombs fell upon any point where there were works or guns. Speaking of the battles of El Caney and San Juan he says the Americans it must be acknowledged, fought with truly admirable courage and spirit. While the hattles were going on at El Caney and San Juan, the enemy sent forces against the whole Spanish lines, for the purpose, no doubt, of harassing and making the attack more general. The casualties of the Spanish side are stated to be sixty officers and 533 men. He claimed that only 520 men defended El Caney for ten hours, and that 250 defended San Juan for four hours.

He speaks of the lively bombardment by en and land on the 2nd of July, and the sea and land on the 2nd of July, and the scrite of the Spanish fleet on July 3. He speaks of the action of the Spanish admiral as one of the greatest acts of valor. For some time the Spaniards did not know whether the ships had succeeded in making their escape, but, having been informed they had, there was great rejoicing. It was at 6 o'clock that the pilot came in and informed them that the Teresa, Oquendo and the destroyers had been lost.

came in and informed them that the Teresa, Oquendo and the destroyers had been lost.

The lieutenant gives considerable space to the naval battle, most of which was taken from persons who were saved from the Spanish ships.

The coolness and courage of Admiral Cervera are noted. The fire of the Spanish ships was said to have been slow, while that of the American ships was very brisk, in discussing the disaster, he says that the loss of the fleet had been foretoid by all its commanders, but public opinion in the island of Cuba required the presence of the fleet in Cuban waters. The ships had not heen cleaned, were short of coal, and not in good condition to fight. The fleet received definite orders from the captain general of Cuba to leave Santlago, in spite of Admiral Cervera's remonstrances. He says the Spanish are proud of the disaster of Trafaigar on account of the heroism of the navy, but the battle of Santiago is much more glorious.

The Mercedes was sunk in the narrow

of Trafalgar on account of the heroism of the navy, but the battle of Santiago is much more glorious.

The Mercedes was sunk in the narrow part of the channel to prevent the American fleet from entering.

He then takes up the narrative of the conditions in the city and what was done from July 4 until the surrender, which includes the bombardments on different days and especially those of the 19th and 11th. At the time of the surrender, there were 2,100 sick and wounded soldiers of the Spanish army. The total losses in all the attacks on Santiago are given as follows:

Officers killed, 16; men killed, 107; officers wounded, 55; men wounded, 556, prisoners and missing, 7 officers and 116 men.

He closes the account of the naval battle of Santiago by saying:

"I have never been able to understand the reason why there was sent to the island of Cuba a fleet that was in no manner able to cope with that of the United States, and which, therefore, could in no wise prevent the ships of the latter from blockading our ports and controlling the sea; but, since it was sent, without its arrival being able to prevent the loss of the island, which was lost, as experience has shown, from the very moment when war was accepted, owing to the conditions prevailing there, then it should have been prevented from being destroyed, as it was, without resulting in any advantage whatever.

"The only way of gaining any advantage."

without resulting any advantage ever.
"The only way of gaining any advantage would have been, in my opinion, taking advantage of the fact that all the hostile ships were in Cuba, to send a few ships of great speed, more or less well armed, to the commercial ports of the United States and bombard them, even though not very effectively. It is probable that

public opinion, especially of those who did not participate in the war, would have exacted the return of the ships, and then the Spanish fleet could have left Santiago in perfect safety, and a catastrophe would have been avoided which has brought us no advantage. At the same time, the

have been avoided which has brought us no advantage. At the same time, the ports of the island, freed from the blockade, could have supplied themselves with provisions; and, although the final result would probably have been the same, it would probably have been the same, it would not have been so immediate.

"But all this is nothing more than hypothesis and supposition, and not timely; besides, it was not my object in writing this book. I have told how Admiral Cervera's fleet started from the Cape Verde islands, how it arrived at Santiago, and how it went out to fight with Admiral Sampson's fleet, convinced that the greater part of the people living in Spain are ignorant of what I have set forth, and also convinced that, when the facts are known, the results will be judged differently."

#### ALTON, ILL., NEGROES LOSE. Circuit Court Jury Refuses to Permit

Colored Children to Attend White Schools. ST, LOUIS, MO., Nov. 29.-The celebrated Alton school case was to-day decided by a

jury in the circuit court at Edwardsville, Ill., which returned a verdict against the colored people who had protested against Recently because of a new order issued the school authorities of Alton, Ill., white and negro children were assigned to

different public schools. The colored people resented this and refused to send their hildren to school. Finally, Scott Bibbs, a colored man, whose children had been attending school, rought mandamus proceedings in the supreme court of Illinois against the mayor and school board of Aiton to compel them to admit his children to the Washington school, assigned to white children, which is nearest and most convenient to his place of residence. He claimed that colored children were discriminated against. When the case came to trial in the Madison county circuit court, to which it had been certified, the defense contended that the colored children in Alton have the same opportunities for securing an education as the whites, and that no discrimination had been practiced. preme court of Illinois against the mayo

the whites and that no discrimination had been practiced.

After some deliberation the jury to-day handed the following verdict to Judge Hartzell: "We the jury, find the issues for the defendants."

The case will now go to the supreme

#### BANKER UP FOR CONTEMPT. Refused to Give Names of Persons

ment Returns. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 29,-Thomas Wilson, cashier of the First National bank of this city, was cited to appear before the United States circuit court for contempt to-

Who Made Fraudulent Assess-

day, for refusing to answer a question but to him by Attorney General Monett in the bank tax hearing.
Several bank cashiers were summoned to appear before Special Examiner Belford,

appear before Special Examiner Belford, the object being to compel the bankers to explain the variation of the figures given in their reports to the compitoller of the currency and their returns to the auditor of the county for taxation. While Mr. Wilson was being examined by Attorney General Monett, he made the statement that there was not a tax-payer in the county that returned his property for taxation at more than 80 per cent of its true value.

"Can you name one person who makes his tax return at 60 per cent of the true value of his property?" asked Mr. Monett. "I can, but I do not wish to be the cause of other people being involved in this matter, and I refuse to mention any names," replied the witness.

Mr. Monett then had Mr. Wilson certified to the United States court for contempt.

#### BARNUM'S WIDOW TO WED. Will Take as Her Third Husband Prominent Member of the French Peerage.

New Haven (Conn.) Special. Once more the widow of P. T. Barnum will wed. The bridegroom is a French noble. The wedding will be in Paris. The great showman's widow took for her second husband Demetrius Callias Bey, a Greek, who died in September, 18%, in Constantinople, after a wedded life of a year. Mme. Callias has been in Paris for more than two years. It is said that the Bey made a big hole in the fortune of the American showman.

The Barnum country place, Marina, at Seaside Park, near Bridgeport, has been sold to strangers. The widow's interest in the landed property in which he invested its enormous profits is randidy diminishing. Greek, who died in September, 1896, in Con-

his enormous profits is rapidly diminishing, as the executors are turning it all into cash. The widow still has a \$40,000 annuity from the estate.

While traveling in Egypt to assuage her grief she met Callias Bey. They were married in this city. The Bey would have gone to Marina to live only that a bronze statue of Mr. Barnum, of heroic size, stood in the park in front of the house. This could not be moved, as it belonged to the city of Bridgeport.

# COTTON TICKETS EXEMPT. internal Revenue Bureau Holds That

They Do Not Need to Be

Stamped. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 .- Senator Jones of Arkansas, who has been interesting himelf in securing the exemption of cotton tickets from the requirements of the stamp tax, has received a letter from the com

missioner of internal revenue announcing his decision, making the exemption. In his letter, the commissioner says:

"After a careful review of this subject, this office is of the opinion and so holds, that where a buyer of cotton deposits with a third person a sum of money out of which this third person is directed to pay all cotton tickets O. K.'d by the buyer, the lickets cashed under these circumstances

all cotton tickets O. K.'d by the buyer, the tickets cashed under these circumstances are exempt from taxation as orders for the payment of money.

"In order to come within this ruling, the buyer must actually place the money with the person who cashes the ticket, and the ticket must be then actually cashed out of the buyer's own money, and no other. This would not include the payment of the tickets by a bank out of the funds of its depositors, nor payment of tickets in the hands of persons to whom they have been transferred by the cotton seller."

#### A GREATER SUGAR TRUST. it Is Proposed to Consolidate Present Trust and All Independent

Refineries.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.-The Daily News to day says: "An attempt is being made to consolidate the American Sugar Refining Company, the Doscher sugar plant, the Arbuckle concern and all of the other in-Arbuckie concern and all of the other in-dependent refineries, and the Glucose Su-gar Refining Company, of Chicago. A syn-dicate has been formed to undertake the enterprise, and the chief members are the Rockefellers and J. Pierpont Morgan, Whether the scheme will succeed depends upon Mr. Havemeyer and certain inter-ests in the glucose company. It is stated upon Mr. Havemeyer and certain inter-ests in the glucose company. It is stated authoritatively that all the independent re-finers and the minority stockholders in the glucose company are favorable to the pro-ject. It is proposed to capitalize the or-ganization at \$150,000,000, half preferred and half common stock."

#### CHOATE MAY SUCCEED HAY. Rumors Revived That He Will Be Made Ambassador to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.-Among the visitors at the White House to-day were Mr. Joseph Choate, of New York, who is in Washington on business before the United States supreme court. Mr. Choate called States supreme court. Mr. Choate caused to pay his respects to the president and remained only a few minutes. His presence here, however, has revived the rumor that he will be appointed ambassador to London to succeed Mr. Hay, the present secretary of state. Nothing conclusive, however, could be learned as to the president's intention with regard to the matter.

### GREAT FOLKS' SERVANTS.

Queen Victoria's entourage numbers tearly 1,000 persons. Some of the posts

ire sinecures, and the persons holding

hem are merely ornamental, not useful

ieneral Household Service of Victo ria, William, Pope Leo and Millionaire Americans.

For the maintenance of this vast estab-lishment, the nation sets apart nearly half a million pounds. The only additions to the usehold since the time of Henry VIII. are two steam apparatus men. Al though there is no longer a royal barge nor any pageantry on the Thames, there are still a bargemaster and waterman, with a salary each of £400 a year. For 200 years there has been no hawking, but 200 years there has been no hawking, but the office of grand falconer is still held by the Duke of St. Albans. There is a keeper of the swans, who attends to the welfare of the royal swans on the Thames and who sees that swan upping is conducted annually in approved fashlon.

There are four table deckers, whose sole duty is to lay the dinner cloth and see that the plates, dishes and cutlery are fairly set forth. There is a wax fitter, who sees that the candles are properly disposed; there are also a first and second lamplighter, who receive the same salary as that of the poet laureate—£100 a year.

The salary of the queen's chief butler, who looks after the wine, is £500 a year.

No servant is ever dismissed from any No servant is ever dismissed from any of Queen Victoria's royal palaces. To this is attributed the freedom of gossip about her majesty's household arrangements. When a marriage occurs, the couple are usually provided with a small post, carrying with it a residence. Most of the royal provided with a small post, carrying with it a residence. Most of the royal provided with a residence of the royal provided with a residence. post, carrying with it a residence. Most of the royal iodges are occupied by couples who have served her majesty for many

years.

All the servants who were in the queen's household during the lifetime of the prince consort receive each Christmas pieces of solid silver in shape they prefer up to a certain value. They are sent with a large black-bordered card inscribed "With good wishes from her majesty and the prince consort."

wishes from her majesty and the prince consort."

"The Flowers of the Forest" is a pet melody with Queen Victoria and one which for forty years or more has always been playd for her over the graves of the servants and retainers of her majesty. In memory of the woman who nursed all the queen's children and many of her grandchildren, a monument has been erected, designed by the Princess Louise and inscribed, "In grateful and loving memory of Mary Ann Thurston by V. R. I. and her children, Victoria, Albert Edward, Alfred, Helena, Louise, Arthur and Beatrice."

ward, Alfred, Helena, Louise, Arthur and Beatrice."

There are 1.500 people upon the German emperor's list of employes, including 350 women servants who were engaged in looking after the 22 royal palaces and castles that belong to the crown. Their wages are small. The women receive not more than \$12 a month, and the men servants from \$15 to \$25 a month.

The court of Pope Leo XIII. comprises 1,000 persons. There are 20 valets, 120 prelates, 1300 extra honorary chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 50 supernumerary chamberlains, 300 extra honorary chamberlains, 50 supernumerary chamberlains, 50 honorary chaplains, 29 private secretaries, 10 stewards and masters of the horse and 60 doorkeepers.

The servants and officials employed at the White House, no master in what capacity, wear no distinctive mark, and the attendance is spoken of as "slouchy." Social gatherings, on this account, are thought to lack dignity. No mistress of the White House, however, seems to think it wise to disturb the existing order of things.

Forty servants is the average number employed by the Astors, Vanderbilts and other multi-millionaires, with an average pay roll of \$1,000 a month. The Astors prefer unmarried servants.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt discharges a servant at a moment's notice, but in addi-

unmarried servants. Cornelius Vanderbilt discharges

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt discharges a servant at a moment's notice, but in addition to her wages, presents her with \$10.

Mrs. Oliver P. H. Belmont prefers men servants of herculean proportions. Her new footman is about seven feet high, and otherwise in proportion. He is thoroughly English—was discovered in England, in fact. He is also thoroughly trained, and powders his hair. The Rockefeller servants are on duty cer-The Rocketeller servants are on duty cer-tain hours. With certain hours for them-selves, and they remain indefinitely, none ever leaving of his own accord. Very many marry, and their children, too, remain as part of the family below stairs.

# CARE OF WOMEN'S HAIR.

tuth Ashmore, in December Ladies' Home Journal

To keep the hair in good condition it is

absolutely necessary not only to brush it

Should Be Kept Clean and as Few Hairpins as Possible

with clean brushes and great regularity. but certainly once in two weeks to give it a thorough shampooing, so that every particle of dust may be removed from it. The soft, fluffy look of the hair, and its beautiful gloss after being shampooed, shows how grateful it is for the treatment given it. Experience, though sometimes a given it. Experience, though sometimes a tiresome teacher, has taught me that the best way to cleanse the scalp and the hair is to use a very hot water made "soap-suddy" with tar soap; use a nail brush, upon which the soap has been rubbed, to scrub the scalp thoroughly, and after every part of the scalp is washed rinse the hair and head with baths of water, the first being the temperature of that used for washing the hair, and the lest ordinarily cool, the baths between having been gradually graded. To get such a bath for the head it is only necessary to hold one's head over the bash and have the water from a small pitcher poured over it. Each bath necessitates the wringing out of the hair until it is quite free from soapsuds and until the water is as clear as before it went over the head. When the hair is shampooed it is wise to put on a loose wrapper that cannot be injured either by water or soap. I do not advise the use of a fan in drying the hair, as it has been found to give many women severe colds, nor do I recommend the loose Turkish toweling for rubbing the hair, since it is apt to leave fluffs of white cotton all through it; but for the first rubbing use a thinck, hard Turkish towel, and after that rub the hair and the head with ordinary towels which have been made hot for this purpose. You will be surprised to see how quickly and comfortably the hair dries. Do not put the hair up until it is perfectly dry or it will remain damp for a long time and have a close, mouldy and altogether undesirable smeil about it. Use as few hairpins as you possibly can. fresome teacher, has taught me that the

## THE STRAIGHT HAIRED GIRL. Advice to the Young Man Who Is anid

Matrimony. From the New York Sun. Some one of the oracles whose mission

to Be Inclined Toward

is to advise young women how to select a husband, and to warn young men against

is to advise young women how to select a husband, and to warn young men against feminine wiles, hap recently set up a new guide post for masculine wayfarers on the road to matrimony.

"Marry a girl with straight hair," says the oracle. "The chances are that her ways are as straight as her locks, while the heart of the curly headed girl is as full of twists and quirks as her hair."

The theory is expounded at some length. If all men will but be guided by this sibyline voice, the day of the straight-haired girl is close at hand. She needs compensation. For years she has fought an unequalight against her sister of the curly locks, and her temper has been worn threadbare, all on account of her hair. What choice has a straight-haired girl on a windy day. Her hair is straighing in frantic wisps over her collar and her ears. She looks untidy, disreputable; and all the time the curly-haired girl is becoming more and more bewitching. Her stray locks crisp and curl and flutter flufflly round her face, and she smiles in serene consciousness that the wind is quite powerless against her. When rainy days come the straight-haired girl sighs dolefully, and looks limp and dejected, in spite of swell clothes. Hot days have have the same depressing effect upon her hair and spirits. Sea bathing has no charms for her. Even golf can't be to her what it is to the champlon with curly hair. But, if straight hair is to be a certificate of eligibility for matrimony, there will be balm for all these wounds.

A Rather "Close" Kentuckian.

#### A Rather "Close" Kentuckian. From the Nashville Banner.

to pay his respects to the president and remained only a few minutes. His presence here, however, has revived the rumor that he will be appointed ambassador to London to succeed Mr. Hay, the present secretary of state. Nothing conclusive, however, could be learned as to the president's intention with regard to the matter.

OBERLIN'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Rev. Mr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, Elected, and Will Accept the Place.

OBERLIN, O., Nov. 29.—The trustees of Oberlin college today elected Rev. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, as president of that institution. It is understood he will accept and assume the position on January 4, 188, when the winter term begins.

Notice is hereby given that the Firemen's hall will take place at the Casino and Music hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 30.

# **ENGLAND'S DANGER**

WAISER SAID TO BE PLANNING HER HUMILIATION.

GERMAN SUPREMACY IN VIEW

SEIZURE OF KIAO-CHAU SAID TO BE IN RUSSIA'S INTEREST.

It Was Made to Forestall England-Writer in London Contemporary Review Expresses Some Startling Views as to World's Polities.

LONDON. Nov. 29.-The Contemporary Review, issued to-night, contains a sensational anonymous article entitled "The Arch Enemy of England." This is the German emperor. The writer alleges that the kaiser seized Klao-Chau by an agreegetting it, and the czar holds his promise to vacate it when called upon, Russia providing Germany with coaling stations clas-The writer declares the kalser had drawn

up a complete plan arranging for the naval superiority of France, Russia and Germany over England four years hence, when England is to be compelled to make humiliating terms throughout the world leaving Germany the chief commercial colonial power All these plans have suddenly been

thrown into confusion by the American-Spanish war and America and England drawing together. The article, which is sure to attract at-tention for its extraordinary attack upon the queen's grandson, continues:

"The American people, with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this with resentment and hostility, and are in no good to put up with brow-beating from anyone. Considering that the Americans took no inconsiderable part in opening China and Japan to external influences, the only ground for surprise is that they have been so slow in manifesting interest in the situation in the far East, but now that the impulse has been supplied and an assertion of the claim to have a voice in it has been made, there will be no drawing back or hesitation in pushing forward. "It is precisely in the far East that the

action-the mere presence-of the United States is so disconcerting and disagreeable to the German emperor. It disarranges all his plans, deprives himself and allies of that ascendency in the China seas which they have twice asserted for their own benefit, and from which they saw a long train of future advantages. "Under such circumstances, the contin-

ued proximity of American and German squadrons at Manila, aggravated by the demeanor of the German officers, is full of peril. The peril may pass off, but will only do so by the withdrawal of Germany's "At this moment the question turns on whether the German emperor can induce Russia and France to foin him in a demontration of superior naval force to that possessed by the United States, both in the

Pacific and Atlantic, and the answer to

that question largely depends on whether he and the czar of Russia, between them, can exercise sufficient personal pressure in England to induce our government, in return for some empty concessions in Africa, and some easily broken promises as to China, to hold its hand, to hesitate for the necessary moment while they enforce their will on the United States. "This is to be the real peril to the creation of a real Anglo-Saxon alliance.

"From the very beginning of the crisis in the far East the English policy has done nothing but hesitate and give way, has allowed and assisted the creation of difficulties that never would have arisen if it

"There now annears on the scene in totally unexpected manner, one ally who could and would adjust the balance of power in the far East in our favor. It is power in the far East in our layer. It is obviously to our interest to support that power with all our strength and make ev-ery effort so that it shall not be discour-aged and restrained on the threshold of the new and beneficial movement it is making toward more active external policy.

Great-Grandson of Old Chief Kenkuk.

Great-Grandson of Old Chief Keckuk.

A Keckuk (Ia.) Special.

The city is entertaining a noted visitor—the great-grandson of old Chief Keckuk, for whom this city was named, John Earle Keckuk arrived here Tuesday and is being entertained at the homes of the leading newspaper men, city officials and merchants. He is a son of Charles Keckuk, now residing at the Sac and Fox agency in Oklahoma. His grandfather, Moses Keckuk, in the Sac and Fox agency in Oklahoma. His grandfather, Moses Keckuk, is chief of the tribe. John left the reservation in July and has been at Tamasince that time, prior to his arrival her. He was educated in the common schools and at the institution in Lawrence, Kas. On the outbreak of the war he went East, to Norfolk, Va., and tried to enter the naval service, but was not accepted on account of bad health. He then went to League Island navy yard at Philadelphia, but wis again refused. While in the East, and along the coast, he was stopped by secret service men and United States officials, on the belief that he was a Spaniard. He expects to live here permanently and is being hospitably treated by the citizens.

"Has Mr. Bilden a good memory?"

"Has Mr. Bilden a good memory?"
"Well," replied the discreet friend: "I must
say it depends somewhat on whether he's
owing or collecting."—Washington Star.

# STRONG STATEMENTS.

Three Women Relieved of Female Troubles by Mrs. Pinkham.

From Mrs A. W. SMITH, 59 Summer

St., Biddeford, Me.: "For several years I suffered with various diseases peculiar to my sex. Was troubled with a burning sensation across the small of my back, that allgone feeling, was despondent, fretful and discouraged; the least exertion tired me. I tried several doctors but received little benefit. At last I deeided to give your Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The effect of the first bottle was magical. Those symptoms of weakness that I was afflicted with, vanished like vapor before the sun. I cannot speak too highly of your valuable remedy. It is

truly a boon to woman." From Mrs. MELISSA PHILLIPS, Lexington, Ind., to Mrs. Pinkham:

Before I began taking your medicine I had suffered for two years with that tired feeling, headache, backache, noappetite, and a run-down condition of the system. I could not walk across the room. I have taken four bottles of the Vegetable Compound, one box of Liver Pills and used one package of Sanative Wash, and now feel like a new woman,

From Mrs. MOLLIE E. HERREL, Pow-

and am able to do my work."

ell Station, Tenn.: "For three years I suffered with such a weakness of the back, I could not perform my household duties. I also had falling of the womb, terrible bearing-down pains and headache. I have taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and feel like a new woman. I recommend your medicine to every woman I know."